

The People's Press.

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NO. 20.

The People's Press.

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The Settler's Escape.

There are many incidents connected with the early settlement of Kentucky that have not yet been touched upon by the sketch-writer or the novelist, much as has been written of these days, and the following adventure, which we now give to the reader, is one of those that have for so long a time lain buried, and are now for the first time brought before the gaze of the public.

Among those that regarded themselves as living within the confines of Boonboro, though so far from the station that bore the name of its founder, as to be almost entirely unprotected by it, was a settler known by the name of Dick Turner. He had built his cabin on the very outskirts of the settlements, and with his wife and three children had for two years lived in peace and quietness, un molested by the savages that were at all times, in greater or less numbers, abroad on the war-path.

Their nearest neighbor was half a mile away down the river, out of sight and hearing; and, had it not been for the smoke that every morning curled above the tree-tops, one would not have known standing in the doorway of Dick Turner's cabin, that this was the only settlement for miles around, for on every side was the forest, unbroken and solemn as in the days before Daniel Boone led the first party of hardy adventurers over the Cumberland Mountains.

One afternoon, the last of August, as Dick was at work in his "clearing," (and as it chanced at a point as far away from the cabin as was possible for him to be without being in the forest), he was startled by the sudden appearance of half a dozen Indians, hideous with war-paint, who surrounded him almost before he could spring and grasp his rifle, that he always carried into the field when at work.

Startled by their sudden appearance, he made a motion towards it; but a heavy hand was placed upon his shoulder, and its owner said, in broken English:

"White man go with us!"

"No," said Dick, looking him full in the face. "Can't do that; too much work to do."

And he pointed at what he had been doing, and then he cast a wistful glance at his rifle, which was now in the hands of one of the savages.

"Come," said the savage, the one who appeared to be the leader, as well as the only one who knew a word of English. "White man must go."

Dick glanced towards the cabin, and saw his wife standing in the doorway, apparently in great alarm at his situation. The savages saw her; and after a word or two among themselves three of them started in that direction.

Unperceived by his captors, Dick made a sign that his wife fortunately understood, and she disappeared within, closing the door in such a manner that the savages failed to obtain admittance, as Dick saw to his great joy, when, after trying it for a few moments, they hastily returned and joined the others.

Evidently small in point of numbers they cared not to waste the time that would be necessary for a siege; so they had desisted from their efforts to make captives of the woman and children.

"Come," said the savage, laying his hand on his captive's shoulder; and Dick, who had felt his heart rise to his loved ones were left behind, went almost cheerfully into the forest, in which the shadows of night were already beginning to gather, casting only one backward glance at his home, to wonder when he would see it again.

Then he resolutely put his face forward for the fate the future had in store for him. The future might be a long captivity, or it might be death; as, though he walked between his captors, and the shadows grew deeper around him, a hope was in his heart that he might escape, perhaps before the sun should rise on the morrow.

That night was a long and weary one to the settler. Evidently they feared pursuit, and stopped not for rest or food until the sun was an hour high the next day. Then, as if feeling secure, they had long halt, made a fire, and one of the number shooting a deer, they cooked and enjoyed a plentiful repast.

Thus far the savages had used him well, only taking the precaution to bind his hands behind his back, in such a manner that he found it impossible to use them in the least. They had been very considerate of his comfort; and he determined, by appearing as cheerful as possible, to drive away any doubts they might have of his unwillingness to accompany them, so that his chances of escape might be better, though their suspicions were constantly on the alert.

In this manner the day passed, and with the first shades of evening, they made preparations to encamp. A fire was made—as they seemed to consider themselves so far from the settlements that they need fear no danger from the whites—and a couple of the party soon brought in game enough to afford them a generous supper.

This cooked and partaken of, they all lay down to rest. Dick with a savage either side of him, so close that he could not stir without their being aware of the motion; and, as an

extra precaution, they had bound his feet together as tightly as his wrists, and the prisoner's heart began to sink within him as it had done before; for he saw, while thus bound, no possible chance of escape for him.

A couple of hours passed, and still Dick had not closed his eyes. One after another of the savages dropped off, as he knew by their hasty, regular breathing, until at last he was the only one of the group who was not asleep.

Oh! if his hands were only free; how soon he might be at liberty again!

He pulled upon the thongs with all his power, until they cut deep into the flesh, like the keen edge of a knife; and at last, to his great joy, he found out that the knot that held his soft hand had slipped a little. Another strain, and it moved a little further; and with another, it was parted so far, that, with trifling exertion, he pulled his hand through.

The savage lying on the left side of him moved; and he lay perfectly motionless, almost holding his breath, with his hands under him as when confined. But the Indian only stretched himself a little, and then was off to sleep again.

Dick now went to work to free his other hand; but the knot was drawn so hard that even with the help of the other, he found it impossible to do so.

He remembered his pocket-knife, that he had given to his boy to play with upon going out to work, the afternoon of his captivity. If he had it now, how quick he would be a free man!

The moon had risen, and was shining down through the branches of the trees, and he saw its rays glittering on the blade of a knife in the belt of the savage that had so recently moved.

It was a desperate undertaking, but his situation required desperate measures.

With the utmost caution, he stretched his liberated hand and slowly drew the knife from its resting-place. The Indian never stirred, and his deep breathing told Dick that he was sleeping soundly. A moment more, and he was lying with the cords cut from his limbs, with none of the savages wiser for his motions.

Now came the most difficult part of the operation—to rise to his feet and get beyond the confines of the camp-fire, without awakening any of his captors.

Dick proved equal to the emergency. Slowly, and with the utmost caution, he rose upon his hands and knees. The snapping of a twig he knew, would betray him to the watchful ears of those about him.

Hotter and hotter it became, until he felt a stinging pain on his leg, as he lay upon his side.

A place had burnt through, and now terrible torture had begun. The end was not now far away; and, with thoughts of his wife and children uppermost in his breast, he waited for death.

Higher and higher rose the red flames, as the savages worked steadily for the death of their victim; but it was fatal that theirs was to be accomplished first.

That instant cost him his life, for Dick plunged the knife still held in his hand into his breast, and fell back with a deep groan.

All caution was now needless, for every savage was awakened, and snatching up his rifle, Dick sprang out into the forest, followed by a war-whoop from the throat of every red-skin.

A moment only was required to show them the situation, and to shake off the sleep that hung heavily on their eyelids. They saw their dead comrade on the ground, and caught a glimpse of their prisoner as he sprang away. Then, with another fierce war-whoop breaking from their throats, they started in pursuit.

Dick's blood ran cold, as he heard the shouts that rang through the forest; and well knew that if he again fell into their hands, he need expect no mercy, for they would avenge the death of their comrade by the most fiendish of tortures.

With only a few paces the start, he had not much chance of escape; but, slim as the chance was, he determined to make the best possible use of it.

For half a mile, about the same distance was kept between them; and then, in spite of his efforts, they gained upon him, and he knew that in a few minutes more he would be in their power, unless he could manage to deceive them in some manner, and get them on another track.

The part of the forest he was now in was very dense, so that only a few straggling beams found their way here and there through the tree-tops. No Indian was yet in sight; though they were scattered on every side throughout the forest, trusting more to the sense of hearing than to the trail made. A large tree lay on the ground before him, and as he passed the trunk, he saw there was a cavity sufficiently large for his body to get into it.

This was the hiding-place he sought, and he at once availed himself of it. Placing his rifle in before him, he forced his way in for a distance of perhaps twenty feet, where he lay perfectly quiet, though almost afraid the beating of his heart would betray him to his enemies.

Hardy was he safely ensconced when he heard the footsteps of the Indians as they hurried by. In a few moments they had died away; and for the first time since he plunged the knife in the breast of the savage, he experienced a sensation of relief.

Still he knew that he could not remain where he was but for a few moments until assured that they had all passed by; for so long they would discover their mistake, and return to look for his trail. He must emerge; and, by striking out in an opposite direction from that which he had been pursuing he hoped to elude

their limited sketch will not admit.

Salem Female Academy was established by the Moravians in 1804, with twenty boarders and four teachers, the Rev. Samuel Kramch being called to the responsible position of Principal or President. It was not originally intended as a boarding school, but visitors to the place saw the facilities for female education, and applied for their daughters to share in their benefits; thus the school was gradually built up, and has gone on uninterruptedly through the changes and vicissitudes of nearly a century of our nation's growth, and through all the dark days of our civil war, her time-honored walls were a safe retreat for many who fled to her for protection, as well as intellectual improvement.

Though called by the unprepossessing name of "Academy," this school is a College, with the regular curriculum of College studies, and

The settler again gave way to despair, which was augmented a moment after, as the savage gave a shrill whoop to call his companions. Then he knew too well that his retreat was discovered; but he lay perfectly quiet, hoping against his better judgment, that he might succeed in escaping.

In a few moments he knew, by the sound of feet, that the savages were all together, and he had called a consultation, not one word of which could be understood; but he was not left in suspense as to what they had agreed upon. He heard some at work at the entrance of the trunk, while others were heaping brushwood above him; and he knew by this, that his hiding-place was discovered, and that the savages intended to burn him alive inside the tree.

To describe the terrible agony that convulsed the heart of the settler, as he became aware of the object of his enemies, is more than our pen can do.

He was not afraid to die; but a death by fire is one from which the bravest would shrink.

There was no chance of dying by suffocation, for the tree was full of seats that admitted the air. No death would not come to his relief, until the red flames should wrap his body like a winding-sheet. And this would not be quickly done. Hours must elapse before the flames would reach him. The tree was a resinous pine, and would burn briskly for a while on the outside; but the interior of the trunk was damp, and would not catch so readily. The torture would only be the more prolonged.

Death would come at last; but not until it had been experienced, as it were, a dozen times by the unhappy man within.

Higher and higher the red flames rose, as the dry brushwood was heaped upon the glowing pile. Like so many spirits of evil, the red devils worked at their terrible task. To avenge their comrades was grimly in their minds; and as the minutes went on, they listened for some shriek to come from the flames, to delight their savage hearts.

And our friend in the fiery prison, how bore he the terrible ordeal? Already he could feel the heat, and in a few moments more it would be insupportable.

Once he had tried to escape from his shell, but closed up that it was impossible. Death by their arrows would be thought, have been better than by the flames; but this was denied him.

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Though she is past her three-score years and ten, her eyes are not dimmed, nor her natural strength abated, but she renewes her strength with the vigor of perennial youth. New houses have been built, and many of her appointments modified, but though Presidents, teachers and scholars have changed, the Academy is still the same; she is not ashamed of the simple Moravian style that many remember; she has merely enlarged and more commodious home, and her mode of life is more convenient and comfortable. New studies, and more modern books have been introduced to keep up with the progressive spirit of the age, but her character is immutably the same, the same in her discipline, her system in all things, the thoroughness of her education, her aim to mould character, and above all, without any sectarianism, to make gospel religion the basis of action, the crown with which she sends forth her children to the responsibilities of life. The methods of the school, her daily requirement of duty, are the solid wood of the tree, the brilliant flowering and fruiting of which are to be seen in thousands of houses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and southward to the Gulf.

Since 1804, 5,350 young ladies from this and other States have been educated here, not including the town or day scholars, as they are termed, which would swell the number at least one-third more. About 160 teachers have served in the Academy during this time, and eight Presidents.

How many ever widening circles are influenced by this great array of pupils, what mighty possibilities for good are germinating, and how many springs of action are touched, eternity alone will show. These 5,350 must have spread the inspiration of their training in the parental homes, in homes of their own, in society, in their respective churches, in every sphere that women are found.

The present Principal of the Academy is the Rev. M. E. Grunert, a ripe European scholar.

Rev. L. Wurtschke, Professor of Modern Languages and Science. Professors of Music, Prof. W. Leinbuck and A. Melung, and 21 lady teachers. According to last year's catalogue there were 190 scholars.

The school occupies two large four story brick buildings, with numerous other buildings, President's house, etc. The main building on the chaste Doric order of architecture, is 100 feet front by 52 feet deep, with a wing on the north side 70x34 feet, and another at the south 77x44 feet.

The front of the Building is ornamented by a large Doric portico 60 feet long and 18 wide; it has 4 Doric columns, stuccoed with hydraulic cement, in imitation of brown sandstone, as is also the rest of the portico except the bases and steps which are of hewn granite. On the top of this portico may be seen, in summer, a number of orange and lemon trees, their bright golden fruit hanging high and seemingly unapproachable, like the faded golden apples of old, or like the fruit of the tree of knowledge to stimulate to high endeavor. The roof of the large building has but one inclination from front to rear, the front being crowned by a heavy cornice of block work, rising 6 feet high in the centre; the roof is covered with tin, painted a dark reddish brown, and many a scholar remembers with pleasure the visit to the house-top, with a teacher in charge, to trace out constellations. The first and second stories of the main building are divided into 18 dwelling rooms, with the main passage by an elliptical archway of 20 feet span. On the south end of the passage is a connection, by a closed way, with the "Old House" as it is familiarly called; there is also a covered connection between the third floor of the two large buildings. The whole third floor of the main building forms one large dormitory, as is also the case with the old house; besides these two there are two smaller dormitories. The fourth story is divided into 10 rooms, those in front being used for classes and music rooms, while those on the rear are used as trunk rooms. The whole of the second floor of the north wing is devoted to so-called "sick-rooms," with every convenience attached, where an experienced nurse is always ready to minister to the sick and indisposed. A fine library, to which additions are continually made, occupies the front room of the first floor of this wing, where pupils are generally seen consulting reference books, encyclopedias, etc. The usual philosophical and chemical appliances are to be found in the south wing, while a cabinet of minerals is being collected and enlarged. From the rooms adjoining the library a closed covered passage way leads directly to the church, so that scholars can go to church under cover at all times. The whole rear of the basement is taken up by wash rooms, besides a number of bath rooms with tub and shower baths. Through all these apartments, water, both hot and cold, is conducted in pipes with cook over each bowl and bath tub. The system of water works by which this useful article is forced up into the establishment is very

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SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DOGGERELS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, &c., anything in the printed line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

In another column we give the latest foreign news.

The Russians are reported as having been repulsed with heavy loss at the battle of Ratoeum. They deny their repulse while attempting to cross the Danube, and are now moving to the Danube in three columns.

Turkey does not fancy the Russian squadron lying in American waters, off New York harbor under the command of the Grand Duke Alexis, as arms and other munitions of war for Turkey might be captured by the Russian war vessels.

The Turks, thus far, seem to have been maintaining their ground.

FROM INDIA.—D. S. Butler, Hope, Indiana, sends us correct answers to enigmas in *Press* No. 17. Glad to see our young readers take an interest in the *Press*.

FROM ILLINOIS.—Mr. J. W. Fischel received a letter from his uncle, David Fischel, who removed to Illinois from this country, after the war, and we regret to say that Mr. Fischel's health is very feeble. He quotes wheat at \$2 per bushel and corn at 40 to 50 cents. The season in the Northwest, as with us, has been unfavorable to the growing crops.

FROM TEXAS.—From Northern Texas, a correspondent writes us that a frost was experienced there on the morning of April 30, which killed nearly all the corn, and it is feared injured the wheat, which was in heads. Cotton not up yet, on account of the late spring.

FROM CALIFORNIA, we learn, the wheat crop has been cut short by the drought.

The Permanent Exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Grounds was opened on the 10th inst. The President and Cabinet were present.

Ex-Senator Wade's letter attacking the President's policy, has stirred up Radical politicians very much.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, of Raleigh, has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum. The Executive Committee are, Julian Lewis, Chairman, and J. M. Pool, of Raleigh, and J. S. Amis, of Gravette.

THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT.—We have received several numbers of this new paper, published by E. S. Zevy & Co., at Cairo, W. Va.

We are pleased to see our old friend again in the editorial chair, and wish him much success in his new enterprise.

WOOLENS and LEATHER.

The following is a telegram from New York to the Charleston (S. C.) *Journal of Commerce*:

The European war is effecting other branches of trade besides that of breed-stuffs. Merchants of various classes are alert to take advantage of an increase in demand. It has been learned that a contract had been made for 30,000 blankets, to be supplied to the Russian government, and that negotiations are in progress for two hundred thousand more.

The leather market is also materially affected, and merchants express hopes of reaping a harvest from supplying this necessary article to the belligerents.

The above proves that our suggestions of an advantage that Virginia might realize in the building up of her woolen factories was not imaginary. Georgia, by having pushed her manufactures of cotton, wool and iron, will reap more advantages from a general war than any other State.—*Lexington News*.

Plant Corn.

We advise our friends in the country to plant as much corn as possible. If they could sow when we would advise to spread their acres in that also. Let them raise corn to the full extent of their capacity. The following figures which we published a few days ago as from where the greatest supply of grain is purchased, are worth being published again:

United States..... £19,012,674
Russia..... 8,176,373
Germany..... 4,633,240
France..... 3,217,259
Canada..... 3,124,056
Turkey..... 2,909,014
Sweden (one)..... 1,408,675
Denmark..... 1,269,809
Austria..... 867,044
All other sources..... 7,468,667
Total value..... £52,085,691

It will thus be seen that the United States is by far the greatest granary in the world, and that as Europe is now the seat of war, and perhaps a prolonged war, every planter had better make his own meat and bread, even if he does not wish to sell to other people and the outside world. We say to every one who cultivates the soil: Plant Corn.—*Petersburg Post*.

W. A. Poston was tried this week before His Honor Judge Scott, for shooting and mistreating his wife. Mr. Poston is worth about \$20,000. His Honor let Poston off very light, only fining him \$300, and imprisoning him for 6 months, and making him give a \$1,500 bond for his good behavior for 12 months, at the end of which time he is to show to the Court that he has faithfully kept said bond.—*Saturday Watauga*.

Johnsonville on the Yadkin side of the Yadkin, and Elkin on the Surry side and on Elkin River, make one beautiful town, connected by a splendid bridge, and watered by two noble rivers. These clever people look after the interests of their schools, and the children are in good hands. Elkin has also a large cotton factory, and such enterprise always improves the appearance of a country.—*Orphan's Friend*.

WAR NEWS.

THE RUSSIANS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE DANUBE AND ARE REPELLED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes an extra edition containing a special from Pera dated yesterday afternoon which says intelligence is received from Spilna that on Wednesday the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Rani. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by the Turkish infantry, assisted by three gunboats, and the bridge was broken and a large number of Russians killed and captured. The Russians were again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of other powers, signed a declaration affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can sever itself from the engagement of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting parties, or means of self-rationing.

In taking action against Turkey without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from European concert, and that at the same time, departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to foreseen the consequences of such an act.

A Reuter's Bureau dispatch of the same date, says that the largest Turkish monitor on the Danube, which was anchored before Ibrahim, was sunk by fire from the Russian batteries.

The Turks continue to seize vessels lying in Roumanian harbors. They burn and force to cross to the Turkish side of the Danube.

Further details of the Turkish's military operations between a Roumanian battery near Oradea, and a Turkish battery in front of the town of Turka, supported by two monitors, state that Turkish was ignited by shells and twice displayed the white flag. One monitor was seriously damaged. The Turks, in consequence of the conflagration, ceased firing and withdrew their battery during the night.

The Turkish bombardment of Ibrahim destroyed some large granaries. All the shops are closed and the town deserted.

DESP. Russia has made no reply to the above, as yet.

condition of the Christian population. But the course on which the Russian government has entered involves graver, and more serious considerations. It is in contemplation of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, by which Russia and other powers engaged to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the conference of London in 1871, at the close of which the above stipulations with others, was again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of other powers, signed a declaration affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can sever itself from the engagement of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting parties, or means of self-rationing.

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STATE NEWS.

UNEARTHING THE RACIAL.—Judge Brooks

held the U. S. District Court for Eastern North Carolina at Wilmington last week, and very properly permitted the Grand Jury to make them expose the manner in which some U. S. Commissioners and their assistants have been annoying and persecuting good citizens of the State.

We copy from the *Wilmington Star* as follows:

"During the forenoon of Saturday the Grand Jury came into the Court, and asked leave of His Honor, through their foreman, to make a presentation. Judge Brooks remarked that ordinarily it would be improper to read public presentations made by a Grand Jury, but that he felt constrained to depart from the rule upon the request now made by the Jury. The presentation was then read from the Bench as follows:

"We, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, Spring Term, 1877, do present J. J. Cassidley, Calvin Graham, Chauncy H. Strode, A. M. Nelson, J. K. Hammonds, J. B. Thompson, James Eldridge, J. T. Bassett, J. Ashe, J. W. Bryant, Troy Cashwell, N. VanSoelen, C. S. Edwards, for a conspiracy in trumping up false and trifling charges against various citizens of this District; for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws, for the sole purpose and intent of obtaining from the Federal Government an increase of their official fees. (Signed) Will Watters, Foreman."

Judge Brooks then remarked, in substance, that he had been under the impression for some time that improper influences had prompted some of the prosecutions which had been brought to the attention of the Court. The character of the witness in many instances was such as to infer that they were not in a position to make any against this firm a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly, in a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For several hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their artillery fire gradually slackened and they lay withered.

Another account says, the dead and wounded on the Russian side will exceed 4,000. The Turks are said to be active fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed was Latin Bey, major of irregulars.

LONDON, May 14.—Russian official reports from Tiflis claim that after capturing Mukhos on the 11th, they advanced two columns against Khatzberian heights, skirting the Kentsir river, which they stormed with the loss of 12 killed and 116 wounded, and immense loss to the Turks. The Turkish accounts claim a victory in the same locality. The Turks were entrenched on Khatzberian heights which are near Batoum.

The Russians passing Buoyrast carry flags bearing the double Greek cross, which are only carried by the war is religion.

The feeling against England is becoming bitter, the Turks thinking if she intends assisting them she should do so on the Danube and Asia.

ENGLAND'S REPLY.

DERBY BERATES GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SCOLDS THE RUSSIAN.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Derby's answer to Gortchakoff's circular is in the form of a note to the British Ambassador to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The following is the text:

LONDON, May 1, 1877.

I forwarded your Excellency on the 24th ult., a copy of Prince Gortchakoff's circular, announcing that the Emperor had given orders to cross the frontiers of Turkey. His Majesty's government have received this communication with deep regret. They cannot accept the statements and conclusions with which Prince Gortchakoff has accompanied it as justifying the resolution thus taken. The protocol to which His Majesty's government, at the instance of Russia, recently became a party, required from the Sultan no fresh guarantee for reform of his administration. His Honor announced his unequivocal disapproval of the acts complained of. Mr. Cassidley, we learn, left on Friday night for Illinois, where he has a married daughter."

The balance of the tribe had better leave the State.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

Judge Schenck is in earnest. A conflict between him and Judge Dick as to authority is imminent. The *Raleigh News* publishes this:

A correspondent writing us from Jefferson, Ashe county, where Judge Schenck is holding court this week, encloses the following, which is a copy of an order just issued by His Honor:

AT CHAMBERS, TENTH DISTRICT, To the Clerk of Court:

You are ordered not to obey any writ of garnishee issued by the judge or clerks of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States in North Carolina, which may command you to certify to those courts for trial any criminal case where the parties are indicted for breaches of the peace in your county.

Refer the officer serving any such writ on you to me.

Judge Superior Court.

Assigned to Tenth District.

May 3, 1877.

A correspondent writes to the *Raleigh News*, concerning Yancey county, as follows:

The mis business is the biggest thing in Yancey. Thousands of dollars worth of mites are sent to market every year. Mr. G. D. Ray owns the most valuable mites in the world. Money is plenty in Yancey, but Lord have mercy on the poor fool of a stranger who tries to get any of it. People in Yancey seldom die—I know a family in that county of twelve, the youngest of whom is 72 years of age—all living.

Raleigh *Observer*: A letter was received by the editor of the *Yanceyville Standard* from the Secretary of State, giving notice to effect, that should their horses once more be dislodged they would be right to consider the persons they might deem best fitted to secure the peace and well-being of the Christians. To these declarations of the intentions of the powers of the Porte, was not asked or required. The Porte, no doubt, had thought fit—unfortunately, in the opinion of His Majesty's government—to protest against the expressions in question, as implying encroachments on its independence, but while so doing, and while declaring they cannot consider the protocol as having any binding character on Turkey, the Turkish Government have again affirmed their intention of carrying into execution the reforms. Her Majesty's government cannot, therefore admit, as asserted by Prince Gortchakoff, that the answer of the Porte to all their acts of defiance and all security for the application of reforms necessarily precluded the possibility of the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, or an arrangement for mutual disarmament. Her Majesty's government still believes that, with patience and moderation on both sides, those objects might not in probability have been attained.

GORTCHAKOFF, however, asserts that all opening was now closed for attempts at conciliation. The Emperor resolved to undertake the task of obtaining by coercion that which the powers failed to obtain by persuasion, and he expresses his Majesty's conviction that this step is in accordance with the sentiments of Europe. It cannot be denied that His Majesty's government should agree in this view. The latter has not concealed their feelings, and the former has laid before the President today, who directed prompt inquiry into the alleged outrages. Thus far hundreds of persons have been arrested.

W. A. Poston was tried this week before His Honor Judge Scott, for shooting and mistreating his wife. Mr. Poston is worth about \$20,000. His Honor let Poston off very light, only fining him \$300, and imprisoning him for 6 months, and making him give a \$1,500 bond for his good behavior for 12 months, at the end of which time he is to show to the Court that he has faithfully kept said bond.—*Saturday Watauga*.

Johnsonville on the Yadkin side of the Yadkin, and Elkin on the Surry side and on Elkin River, make one beautiful town, connected by a splendid bridge, and watered by two noble rivers. These clever people look after the interests of their schools, and the children are in good hands. Elkin has also a large cotton factory, and such enterprise always improves the appearance of a country.—*Orphan's Friend*.

condition of the Christian population. But the course on which the Russian government has entered involves graver, and more serious considerations. It is in contemplation of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, by which Russia and other powers engaged to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the conference of London in 1871, at the close of which the above stipulations with others, was again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of other powers, signed a declaration affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can sever itself from the engagement of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting parties, or means of self-rationing.

In taking action against Turkey without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from European concert, and that at the same time, departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to foreseen the consequences of such an act.

A Reuter's Bureau dispatch of the same date, says that the largest Turkish monitor on the Danube, which was anchored before Ibrahim, was sunk by fire from the Russian batteries.

The Turks continue to seize vessels lying in Roumanian harbors. They burn and force to cross to the Turkish side of the Danube.

Further details of the Turkish's military operations between a Roumanian battery near Oradea, and a Turkish battery in front of the town of Turka, supported by two monitors, state that Turkish was ignited by shells and twice displayed the white flag. One monitor was seriously damaged. The Turks, in consequence of the conflagration, ceased firing and withdrew their battery during the night.

The Turkish bombardment of Ibrahim destroyed some large granaries. All the shops are closed and the town deserted.

DESP. Russia has made no reply to the above, as yet.

STATE NEWS.

UNEARTHING THE RACIAL.—Judge Brooks

held the U. S. District Court for Eastern North Carolina at Wilmington last week, and very properly permitted the Grand Jury to make them expose the manner in which some U. S. Commissioners and their assistants have been annoying and persecuting good citizens of the State.

WEAR WORK.—The arms and ammunition factories in Connecticut, including the Bridgeport metallic cartridge factory and the Brown Brothers' factory at Waterbury, are running day and night to fill orders from both Russia and Turkey. The Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven fill the cartridges. Colt's factory in New Haven is said to have recently received a large order from Russia for navy revolvers.

A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like woods in a rose-bed, the sufferer should promptly see Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evi-

lences of impure blood.

A RELENTLESS.—LONDON, May 12.—Telegrams have been received in London and Liverpool, stating that the town of Iquique, in Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake on Thursday, May 10th. [Note: This earthquake must have caused the extraordinary tidal wave on the California coast of the same date.]

THE EXPERT'S CASE.—NEW YORK, May 12.—The

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6 p. m., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 7 a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 7:27 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 p. m.

MADISON, via Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 5 p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Clemmonsville, Lassville and Penton Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elizaville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 8 a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Taber, Vienna, Red Plains and East Taber. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, Jr. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. C. A. FOOTE, N. G., Ex. F. M. Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above. C. A. FOOTE, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 15, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BARNHORN, C. C. H. H. SHELZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, NO. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month. H. T. BARNHORN, High Priest. C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 26, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month. E. A. EBERT, Secy. W. G. BARNHORN, W. M.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly, expeditiously, and as cheap as anywhere else, executed at the **SALEM PRINTING OFFICE**.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHORUS, owing to the cool weather, for some time past, are at a stand still.

THE SEDGE GARDEN Post Office has been discontinued.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, with shade combined, are coming into use.

PUMPS.—Several of the town pumps are being repaired.

THE DOCKET.—There are 140 cases on the docket at this Court.

MR. RICHARDSON, of the Norfolk, Va., Shoe Emporium, was in town Monday.

WHIT-MONDAY.—Next Monday is Whit-Monday. Get your fishing tackle in readiness.

FISH.—We notice quantities of fresh fish arriving every evening at the depot.

THE GRAIN quotations are about the same. See corrected market reports.

THE NEAREST BAR-ROOM is two miles—quite a walk for the thirsty, if not more convenient.

THE YOUNGER BOYS have organized an American Ball Club. Balls and bats in demand.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION have finally settled upon the 22nd as their day of meeting. Some previous reports had it the 29th of May.

SERVICES, Episcopalian, were held by Rev. Mr. Byrum, Sunday, at the Winston Male Academy.

POOR HOUSE.—Our County Poor House contains some twenty-odd inmates, all having the comforts and necessities of life.

THE SEVENTH YEAR LOCUSTS are summering, and are a source of curiosity to many who now see them for the first time.

SILVER CHANG is fast taking the place of the paper fractional currency. Some of our merchants use it exclusively as small change.

TAX BARN.—Loads of tan bark are daily passing our door, being hauled to the sawmill of Mr. J. W. Fries.

THE WINSTON BASE BALL CLUB has received a challenge from the Richmond Hill Club for a match game on the 1st of June.

THE MERCHANTS of Lexington buy a large quantity of goods in Charlotte, at satisfactory prices. One firm recently sold to a Lexington house, a \$5,000 bill of goods.

THE CORNET BAND have postponed their Promenade Concert till Saturday evening the 26th inst. Each participant will hereafter be given.

COMPLAINT reaches us of the side-walk leading to Railroad bridge, near Mr. J. W. Thomas. It is the second time our attention has been called to this.

We are informed that the members of the Baptist Church, to-night, Thursday. All are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—In our notice of proceedings of Commissioner's Court last week, we failed to procure the following item:

SCHOOL EXAMINER.—Our townsmen, S. H. Everett, was appointed Common School Examiner, for the county, in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly.

Former appointments have been revoked, of course.

BENJAMIN FRIES, a well known colored man, died at Waughton on last Thursday. He was for a number of years, engineer in the Cotton & Woolen Manufactory of Messrs. F. & H. Fries.

ROAD WORKING has been the order of the day during the past weeks upon the various roads leading from town. Court week is a never failing reminder, but the overseers of the roads seem to forget nothing and learn nothing.

WEAR WEATHER.—The weather, for the past few days, warm and pleasant.

A NEW FENCE, on the premises of Mr. H. D. Lott, fronting Main street above store.

SEWING MACHINES.—Reduction in prices. See new advertisement of Mr. A. M. Jones.

ELEVEN FREIGHT CARS loaded with merchandise, guano, etc., were attached to the Tuesday evening's train.

The foot crossing over the mill race in Mr. T. F. Crist's enclosure on the air line route to H. W. Shore, Jr. M.

We are informed our young friend, Mr. Charles Jones, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for Yadkin County.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—We were shown a bouquet of beautiful flowers from the garden of Mrs. H. C. Thomas, of Thomasville.

ELDER D. F. GOED, of the Primitive Baptist Church, preached to a good audience on Tuesday night, in the M. E. Church, Winston.

TOBACCO FARM CALDWELL.—Several wagons, all the way from Caldwell county, arrived at one of the Tobacco Warehouses, on Monday last, loaded with the fragrant weed. This speaks well for our market.

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